



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Above the battle. By Romain Rolland. Translated by C. K. Ogden, M.A. Second edition. (Chicago: Open Court publishing company, 1916. 102 p. \$1.00 net)

In this small book the author has collected a number of articles and open letters published by him during the early part of the war, together with appeals for peace emanating from the "intellectuals" of Spain and Holland. The purpose of the book is to plead with the educated classes of all the warring nations to be mindful of their common heritage. The peoples engaged in the conflict have no real cause for quarrel, according to the contention of the author, but were led into the struggle through the dark designs of their governments. It is with the governments that the guilt resides. "The worst enemy of each nation is not without, but within its frontiers, and none has the courage to fight against it. It is the monster of a hundred heads, the monster named Imperialism." It would be futile, as the author sadly realizes, to try to put an end to a struggle once started. What he does consider worth trying, however, is the organization of public opinion for the repudiation of wrongdoing, more particularly the crimes committed by the German government, so as to prepare the way for a lasting peace, a peace embodying the principle of self-determination.

B. H. BODE